

P19602.001

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.

P19602

Total Pages

Inventor(s) or Application Identifier
Koichi SATOTitle: RECORDING OPERATION CONTROL DEVICE FOR
ELECTRONIC STILL CAMERA

ADDRESS TO:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, DC 20231

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form
2. ☒ Specification (preferred arrangement set forth below) [Total Pages 21]
 - Descriptive title of the invention
 - Cross References to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claim(s)
 - Abstract of the Disclosure
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total Sheets 6]
- ☒ Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 3]
 a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy) ☐ Unexecuted
 b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))
 (for continuation/divisional with Box 18 completed)
 [Note Box 5 below]
 i. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**
 Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s)
 named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2)
 and 1.33(b).
☐ Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked)
 The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy
 of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered
 as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application
 and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
 Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission
 (if applicable, all necessary)
 a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
 b. ☐ Paper Copy
 c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☐ Power of Attorney
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
 (Should be specifically itemized)
14. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application,
 Status still proper and desired
15. ☐ The prior application is assigned of record to _____
16. ☒ Foreign priority claimed
 a. ☒ Claim of Priority
 b. ☒ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
17. ☐ Other: _____

18. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior Application No. _____/_____, filed _____.
19. ☐ Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence:

This application is a _____ continuation-in-part, _____ continuation, _____ division, of Application No. _____/_____, filed _____.

Address all future correspondence to Customer No. 7055 at the present address of:

GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.

1941 Roland Clarke Place
Reston, VA 20191
(703) 716-1191

Date

Signature

Bruce H. Bernstein, Reg. No. 29,027

Typed or Printed Name

FEE TRANSMITTAL

Complete if Known

Application Number		Not Yet Assigned
Filing Date		Concurrently Herewith
First Named Inventor		K. SATO
Group Art Unit		Unknown
Examiner Name		Unknown
Attorney Docket Number		P19602

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$730.00)

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)

1. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any over payments to:

Deposit Account Number 19-0089Deposit Account Name GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.

- ☒ Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17, including any required extension of time fees in any concurrent or future reply requiring a petition for extension of time for its timely submission (37 CFR 1.136(a)(3))
- ☐ Charge the Issue Fee Set in 37 CFR 1.18 at the Mailing of the Notice of Allowance, 37 CFR 1.311(b)

2. ☒ Payment Enclosed:

☒ Check ☐ Money Order ☐ Other

FEE CALCULATION (fees effective 11/13/99)

1. FILING FEE

Large Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Small Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
103	690	201	345	Utility filing fee	690
106	310	206	155	Design filing fee	
107	480	207	240	Plant filing fee	
108	690	208	345	Reissue filing fee	
111	150	214	75	Provisional filing fee	
SUBTOTAL (1) (\$)					690

2. CLAIMS

Total Claims	Extra	Fee from below	Fee Paid
11 -20=	0	x 18 =	0
Independent Claims	2 -3=	0 x 78 =	0
Multiple Dependent Claims		x 260 =	0

Large Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Small Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description
103	18	203	9	Claims in excess of 20
102	78	202	39	Independent claims in excess of 3
104	260	204	130	Multiple dependent claim
109	78	209	39	Reissue independent claims over original patent
110	18	210	9	Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$) 0.00

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Small Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105	130	205	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
127	50	227	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
139	130	139	130	Non-English specification	
147	2,520	147	2,520	For filing a request for reexamination	
112	900*	112	900*	Requesting publication of SIR	
				Prior to Examiner action	
113	1,840*	113	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
115	110	215	55	Extension for response within 1st month	
116	380	216	190	Extension for response within 2nd month	
117	870	217	435	Extension for response within 3rd month	
118	1,360	218	680	Extension for response within 4th month	
128	1,850	228	925	Extension for response within 5th month	
119	300	219	150	Notice of Appeal	
120	300	220	150	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121	260	221	130	Request for oral hearing	
138	1,510	138	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140	110	240	55	Petition to revive unavoidably abandoned application	
141	1,210	241	605	Petition to revive unintentionally abandoned application	
142	1,210	242	605	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143	430	243	215	Design issue fee	
144	580	244	290	Plant issue fee	
122	130	122	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
123	50	123	50	Petitions related to provisional applications	
126	240	126	240	Submission of IDS	
581	40	581	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	40
146	760	246	380	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))	
149	760	249	380	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	

Other fee (specify) _____

Other fee (specify) _____

SUBTOTAL (3) (\$) 40

*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee paid

SUBMITTED BY

Typed or Printed Name Bruce H. BernsteinSignature Bruce H. BernsteinDate 9/1/00

Complete (if applicable)

Reg. Number 29,027

Deposit Account User ID _____

RECORDING OPERATION CONTROL DEVICE
FOR ELECTRONIC STILL CAMERA

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a device, provided in an electronic still camera, to control a recording operation of image data to a recording medium.

2. Description of the Related Art

In an electronic still camera, a shutter button is partly depressed, so that automatic focusing and a photometry are performed, and the shutter button is then fully depressed, so that a photographing operation is performed, in a similar way to a silver halide camera. Namely, by partly depressing the shutter button, a photographing lens is moved on the optical axis so that the photographing lens is set to an in-focus position and an opening degree of an aperture and a shutter speed are calculated. Then, by fully depressing the shutter button, the image data is recorded in a recording medium.

If the shutter button is fully depressed by mistake, while partly depressed to carry out automatic focusing, a photographing is performed, and not only is unwanted image data recorded in the recording medium, but also processing time is taken for the recording operation. Therefore, the next photographing operation cannot be promptly started and

a shutter chance may be missed. Also, in automatic exposure mode, if the shutter button is fully depressed by mistake while the lens cap is attached to the photographing lens, it is deemed that the luminance of the object is low, so the exposure period is set for a long time, and the next photographing operation cannot be promptly started, with the same result as the case described above.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a recording operation control device, which, even when a shutter release is accidentally carried out, such as a case in which the shutter button is fully depressed by mistake, the recording operation can be promptly canceled.

According to the present invention, there is provided a recording operation control device for an electronic still camera, the device comprising an image data recording processor and a recording operation stopping processor.

The image data recording processor exposes an imaging device to obtain image data and performs a recording operation by which the image data is recorded in a recording medium. The image data recording processor is actuated by depressing a shutter button of the electronic still camera. The recording operation stopping processor stops the recording operation before the recording operation is completed. The recording operation stopping processor is actuated by depressing the

shutter button.

Furthermore, according to the present invention, in the recording operation control device, the image data recording processor exposes an imaging device to obtain image data and performs a recording operation by which the image data is recorded in a recording medium. The recording operation stopping processor stops the recording operation before the recording operation is completed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The objects and advantages of the present invention will be better understood from the following description, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an electronic still camera, which is viewed from the back, the camera having a recording operation control device of a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of the electronic still camera, which shows mainly an electric construction;

Figs. 3A and 3B show a flow chart of a photographing operation control routine;

Fig. 4 is a flow chart of a main part of a recording operation control routine of a second embodiment; and

Fig. 5 is a flow chart of a main part of a recording operation control routine of a third embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will be described below with reference to the embodiments shown in the drawings.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an electronic still camera, which is viewed from the back, the camera having a recording operation control device of a first embodiment of the present invention.

The electronic still camera is a single-lens reflex camera, and an interchangeable lens 11 is detachably connected to the camera body 90. An optical view-finder 91 is provided on the center of the upper surface of the camera body 90. A liquid crystal display panel 46 is provided at the center of the rear surface of the camera body 90, so that a still image, which is stored in a buffer memory 40 (see Fig. 2) by a photographing operation, can be indicated on the liquid crystal display panel 46.

When viewing the camera body 90 from the upper side of the rear surface 92, a shutter button 93 and a condition indicating device 55 are provided on an upper-right portion of the camera body 90. The condition indicating device 55 includes a liquid crystal display panel, by which various kinds of setting conditions of the electronic still camera are indicated by a character or symbol. A recording operation stop switch 97 is provided close to the condition indicating device 55. As described later, the recording operation stop switch 97 is operated so that a photographing operation is

stopped prior to completion of the recording operation.

A card slot 96 is formed in a side surface of the camera body 90. The card slot 96 is provided for inserting a recording medium, such as a PC or memory card, into the camera body 90, and a card connector (not shown), to which the recording medium is attached, is provided within the card slot 96.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of the electronic still camera, showing mainly an electrical construction.

The interchangeable lens 11 is electrically connected to an electric circuit provided in the camera body 90 (see Fig. 1) through mount pins 12 and 13. A front lens group 14 and a rear lens group 15, which form a photographing optical system of the electronic still camera, are mounted in a lens barrel of the interchangeable lens 11, and an aperture 16 is provided between the lens groups 14 and 15. Each of the lens groups 14 and 15 is displaced in the optical axis direction under control of a lens control circuit 17, so that focusing can be carried out. The lens control circuit 17 is operated in accordance with a control signal transmitted through the mount pin 12 from the system controller 31 provided in the camera body. The aperture 16 is operated in accordance with a control signal transmitted through the mount pin 13 from an aperture drive circuit 32 provided in the camera body, so that the opening degree of the aperture 16 can be adjusted. The aperture drive circuit 32 is controlled by the system

controller 31.

In the camera body, a quick return mirror 21 is disposed on the optical axis of the lens groups 14 and 15. The quick return mirror 21 is rotatable between an inclined state shown in the drawing and a horizontal state in which the quick return mirror 21 is rotated upward. A focusing glass 22 is provided above the quick return mirror 21 and a pentagonal prism 23 is arranged above the focusing glass 22. An eyepiece lens 24 of a view-finder is disposed behind the pentagonal prism 23.

A shutter 25 is provided behind the quick return mirror 21, and an infrared cut filter 26 and an optical low-pass filter 27 are arranged behind the shutter 25. A CCD (i.e., an imaging device) 33 is provided behind the optical low-pass filter 27. Namely, the quick return mirror 21, the shutter 25, the infrared cut filter 26 and the CCD 33 are aligned on the optical axis of the lens groups 14 and 15.

A rotating operation of the quick return mirror 21 is driven by a mirror drive circuit 34 and an open-close operation of the shutter 25 is driven by the shutter drive circuit 35. The mirror drive circuit 34 and the shutter drive circuit 35 are controlled by the system controller 31.

Usually, the mirror 21 is set to an inclined state, so that light passing through the interchangeable lens 11 is led to the pentagonal prism 23. In this state, the shutter 25

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is closed, so that an optical path to the CCD 33 is closed. Conversely, when a photographing operation is carried out, the mirror 21 is upwardly rotated under control of the mirror drive circuit 34 and set to the horizontal state. With the
5 rotation of the mirror 21, the shutter 25 opens under control of the shutter drive circuit 35, so that light passing through the interchangeable lens 11 is radiated on a light receiving surface of the CCD 33. Namely, an image obtained through the lens groups 14 and 15 is formed on the light receiving surface, and thus, an image signal corresponding to the image is generated in the CCD 33.

A pulse pattern generator (PPG) 36 is connected to the system controller 31 and generates various kinds of pulse signals under control of the system controller 31. Based on these pulse signals, the CCD drive circuit 37, an A/D converter 38 and an image signal processing circuit 39 are driven. The
5 operation of the CCD 33 is controlled by the CCD drive circuit 37. Namely, the image signal read from the CCD 33 is converted to digital image data by the A/D converter 38, and is then
20 subjected to a predetermined process by the image signal processing circuit 39. A buffer memory 40, having a capacity large enough to store a frame of digital image data, is connected to the image signal processing circuit 39.

A monitor interface 41 and a card interface 42 are
25 connected to the image signal processing circuit 39. These

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interfaces 41 and 42 are controlled by the system controller 31. A back light 45 and the liquid crystal display panel (LCD) 46 are connected to the monitor interface 41 through a liquid crystal display drive circuit 44. Based on the image data read from the buffer memory 40, the liquid crystal display drive circuit 44 is controlled so that the still image is indicated by the liquid crystal display panel 46, as described above. A card connector 47 is connected to the card interface 42, and a PC card 43 is attached to the card connector 47.

5
An AF sensor 51 and a photometry sensor 52 are connected to the system controller 31. The AF sensor 51 has a known construction, by which the focusing condition of the lens groups 14 and 15 is sensed. A photometry is performed using the photometry sensor 52, so that the opening degree of the aperture 16 for the exposure and an electric charge accumulation period (i.e., an exposure period) of the CCD 33 are determined.

20
The photometry switch 53, the release switch 54 and the condition indicating device 55 are connected to the system controller 31. The photometry switch 53 is turned ON by partly depressing the shutter button 93 so that a photometry is carried out by the photometry sensor 52. The release switch 54 is turned ON by fully depressing the shutter button 93, hence activating the mirror drive circuit 34 and the shutter drive circuit 35 as previously described. Namely, the CCD 33 is
25

exposed, and thus an image signal corresponding to the image is generated in the CCD 33.

The recording operation stop switch 97 is connected to the system controller 31.

5 Figs. 3A and 3B show a flow chart of a recording operation control routine of the electronic still camera. The recording operation control routine is executed in the system controller 31 and is started by turning ON a main switch (i.e., an electric power switch of the electronic still camera).

10 In Step 101, it is determined whether the photometry switch 53 is turned ON. When the photometry switch 53 is changed to the ON-position, Step 102 is executed, in which a photometry and an exposure calculation are performed. Namely, based on a photometry value obtained by the photometry sensor 52, the opening degree of the aperture 16 and the exposure period (i.e., a shutter speed) are determined. At the same time, the lens groups 14 and 15 are moved in the optical axis direction so that focusing is performed. In Step 103, it is determined whether the release switch 54 is turned ON. When
20 it is determined that the release switch 54 is not turned ON, the process goes back to Step 101, and the operations described above are executed again. Conversely, when it is determined that the release switch 54 is changed to the ON-position, the process goes to Step 104.

25 In Step 104, an exposure is initiated, so that the CCD

33 is exposed. The quick return mirror 21 is rotated upward to the horizontal state, and the opening degree of the aperture 16 is set to a value previously calculated in Step 102. The shutter 25 is then opened, and thus the exposure is initiated.

5 In Step 105, it is determined whether the recording operation stop switch 97 is depressed to set to the ON state. When the recording operation stop switch 97 is not depressed, Step 106 is executed in which it is determined whether the exposure has been completed. Hence, it is determined whether the exposure period calculated in Step 102 has passed, and when it is determined that the exposure time has not passed, the process goes back to Step 105.

10 If the recording operation stop switch 97 is depressed while Steps 105 and 106 are repeatedly executed, the process goes to Step 107, in which the recording operation is stopped. Namely, the quick return mirror 21 is rotated downward to the inclined state, and the shutter 25 is closed so that the exposure of the CCD 33 is stopped. Then, in Step 108, the present photographing parameter such as the frame number of the image data, which would have been recorded in the PC card 43 in the recording operation stopped in Step 107, is set to the next photographing parameter of image data, which is to be recorded in the next recording operation. The recording operation control routine then ends.

20 On the other hand, when it is determined in Step 106

that the exposure has been completed, Step 111 is executed. In Step 111, the quick return mirror 21 is rotated to the inclined state and the shutter 25 is closed so that the exposure of the CCD 33 ends. Then, an image signal is read from the CCD 33 and converted into digital image data in the A/D converter 38. The digital image data is subjected to a predetermined image process in the image signal processing circuit 39, and a storing operation of the digital image data in the buffer memory 40 is started. In Step 112, it is determined whether the recording operation stop switch 97 is set to the ON-position. While the recording operation stop switch 97 is not depressed, Step 113 is executed, in which it is determined whether the reading operation of the image signal from the CCD 33 has been completed, and when it is determined that the reading operation has not been completed, the process then goes back to Step 112.

While Steps 112 and 113 are repeatedly executed, if the recording operation stop switch 97 is depressed, the process goes to Step 114, in which a stop process of the reading operation of the image signal is performed. Then, Step 108 is executed, so that the operations described above are executed to end the recording operation control routine.

If it is determined in Step 113 that the reading operation has been completed, Step 115 is executed, in which the image data is read from the buffer memory 40 and, based on the image

data, a still image is indicated on the liquid crystal display panel 46. In Step 116, a recording operation of the image data to the PC card 43 is started. In Step 117, it is determined whether the recording operation stop switch 97 is set to an ON-state. While the recording operation stop switch 97 is not depressed, Step 118 is executed, in which it is determined whether the recording operation of the PC card 43 has been completed and, if not, the process then goes back to Step 117.

While Steps 117 and 118 are repeatedly executed, if the recording operation stop switch 97 is depressed, the process goes to Step 119, in which the image signal to the PC card 43 is stopped. Then, Step 108 is executed, so that the operations described above are performed, and the recording operation control routine ends.

When it is determined in Step 118 that the recording operation of the PC card 43 has been completed, the process goes to Step 120, in which a photographing parameter such as the frame number of the image data, which will be recorded in the next photographing operation, is set, and the recording operation control routine ends.

As described above, in the first embodiment, even if the shutter button 93 is fully depressed by mistake, or even if the shutter button 93 is fully depressed by mistake while the lens cap is attached to the photographing lens, the recording operation can be stopped before the recording

operation of the image data to the PC card 43 is completed by depressing the recording operation stop switch 97. Namely, if the exposure period has not elapsed, the exposure is stopped in Step 107. Further, if the reading operation of the image signal from the CCD 33 is being carried out, the reading operation of the image signal is stopped in Step 114, and if the recording operation of the PC card 43 is being carried out, the recording operation is stopped in Step 119. Therefore, since unwanted image data is not recorded in the PC card 43 and the next recording operation can be immediately started, a missed shutter chance is prevented.

Fig. 4 is a flow chart of a main part of a recording operation control routine of a second embodiment. The second embodiment is constructed in such a manner that the photometry switch 53, i.e. the shutter button 93, functions as the recording operation stop switch. In the second embodiment, the other constructions are the same as those of the first embodiment.

Steps 211 through 217 can be set instead of, or replaced with, Steps 105, 112 and 117 shown in Figs. 3A and 3B. Reference "A" indicates the Step executed immediately before Step 211. Reference B indicates a Step which is executed when it is determined in Step 211 that the recording operation stop switch is turned OFF, or when it is determined in Step 214 or 216 that a predetermined time has passed. When Steps 211 through

217 replace Step 105 of Fig. 3A, reference "B" is Step 106.
Reference "C" indicates a Step, which is executed when it is
determined in Step 217 that the photometry switch 53 is turned
ON, and is Step 107 when Steps 211 through 217 replace Step
105 of Fig. 3A.

In Step 211, it is determined whether the photometry
switch is turned ON. When the photometry switch is set to
the OFF-position, the process goes to Step of reference "B",
and when the photometry switch is set to the ON-position, the
process goes to Step 212. In Step 212, a timer is set to a
predetermined value (0.2 sec, for example).

In Step 213, clocking by the timer is started. In Step
214, it is determined whether the predetermined time set in
Step 212 has elapsed. When the time has not elapsed, the
process goes to Step 215 in which it is determined whether
the photometry switch 53 is turned OFF. When the photometry
switch 53 is turned ON, the process goes back to Step 214.
If the time has elapsed while Steps 214 and 215 are repeatedly
executed, it is deemed that the recording operation stop switch
has not been operated and the process goes to Step "B".

Although the contents of Steps 216 and 217 are basically
the same as those of Steps 214 and 215, when it is determined
in Step 217 that the photometry switch 53 is turned ON, it
is deemed that the recording operation stop switch has been
operated and the process goes to Step "C" so that the recording

operation is stopped.

As described above, in the second embodiment, when the photometry switch 53 (i.e., the shutter button 93) is depressed twice during a constant period in a recording operation, similar to a double-click of a mouse in a computer, the recording operation is stopped. Therefore, according to the second embodiment, similar effects to the first embodiment are obtained.

Fig. 5 is a flow chart of a main part of a recording operation control routine of a third embodiment. The third embodiment is constructed in such a manner that both the recording operation stop switch 97 and the shutter button 93 are operated to stop the recording operation. In the third embodiment, the other constructions are the same as those of the first embodiment.

Steps 311 through 315 can be set instead of Steps 105, 112 and 117 shown in Figs. 3A and 3B. Reference "A" indicates the Step executed immediately before Step 311. Reference "B" indicates a Step which is executed when it is determined in Step 311 that the recording operation stop switch 97 is turned OFF, or when it is determined in Step 314 that a predetermined time has elapsed. When Steps 311 through 315 are replaced with Step 105 of Fig. 3A, reference "B" is Step 106. Reference "C" indicates a Step which is executed when it is determined in Step 315 that the release switch 54 (or the photometry switch

are depressed during a constant period of time in a recording operation, so that the recording operation is stopped. Therefore, according to the third embodiment, similar effects to the first embodiment are obtained.

5 Although the embodiments of the present invention have been described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings, obviously many modifications and changes may be made by those skilled in this art without departing from the scope of the invention.

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 The present disclosure relates to subject matter contained in Japanese Patent Applications No. 11-273904 (filed on September 28, 1999) which is expressly incorporated herein, by reference, in its entirety.

CLAIMS

1. A recording operation control device for an electronic still camera, comprising:

an image data recording processor that exposes an imaging device to obtain image data and performs a recording operation by which said image data is recorded in a recording medium, said image data recording processor being actuated by depressing a shutter button of said electronic still camera; and

a recording operation stopping processor that stops said recording operation before said recording operation is completed, said recording operation stopping processor being actuated by depressing said shutter button.

2. A device according to claim 1, wherein said recording operation is stopped, after said recording operation is started, by depressing again said shutter button.

3. A device according to claim 2, wherein said recording operation is stopped by depressing said shutter button by a plurality of times within a predetermined period.

4. A device according to claim 1, wherein said recording operation stopping processor stops an exposure to said imaging device.

5. A device according to claim 1, wherein said recording operation stopping processor stops a reading operation in which an image signal generated in said imaging device is read

from said imaging device.

6. A device according to claim 1, further comprising a photographing parameter setting processor that, when said recording operation stopping processor stops said recording operation, sets a first photographing parameter of first image data which would be recorded in said stopped recording operation, as a second photographing parameter of second image data which is to be recorded in a next recording operation.

7. A recording operation control device for an electronic still camera, comprising:

an image data recording processor that exposes an imaging device to obtain image data and performs a recording operation by which said image data is recorded in a recording medium, said image data recording processor being actuated by depressing a shutter button of said electronic still camera; and

a recording operation stopping processor that stops said recording operation before said recording operation is completed, said recording operation stopping processor being actuated by operating a recording operation stopping switch which is other than said shutter button.

8. A device according to claim 7, wherein said recording operation is stopped by operating both of said recording operation stopping switch and said shutter button.

9. A device according to claim 7, wherein said recording

operation stopping processor stops an exposure to said imaging device.

10. A device according to claim 7, wherein said recording operation stopping processor stops a reading operation in which an image signal generated in said imaging device is read from said imaging device.

11. A device according to claim 7, further comprising a photographing parameter setting processor that, when said recording operation stopping processor stops said recording operation, sets a first photographing parameter of first image data which would be recorded in said stopped recording operation, as a second photographing parameter of second image data which is to be recorded in a next recording operation.

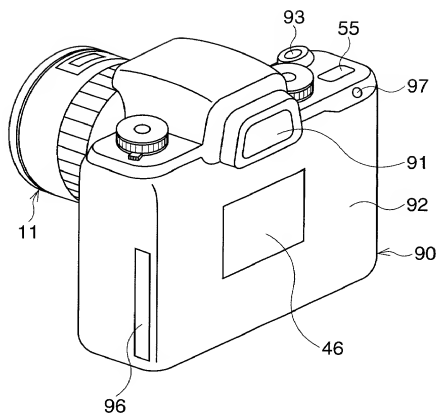
RECORDING OPERATION CONTROL DEVICE
FOR ELECTRONIC STILL CAMERA

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A recording operation control device comprises a recording operation stop switch on a rear surface of a camera body of an electronic still camera. By fully depressing a shutter button, a CCD housed in the camera body is exposed so that image data is obtained and recorded in a PC card. If the recording operation stop switch is depressed before the recording operation of the image data is completed, the recording operation is stopped. Instead of depression of the recording operation stop switch, the shutter button may be depressed twice during a constant period of time so that the recording operation is stopped. Both the recording operation stop switch and the shutter button may be depressed to stop the recording operation.

1 / 6
FIG. 1



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FIG. 2

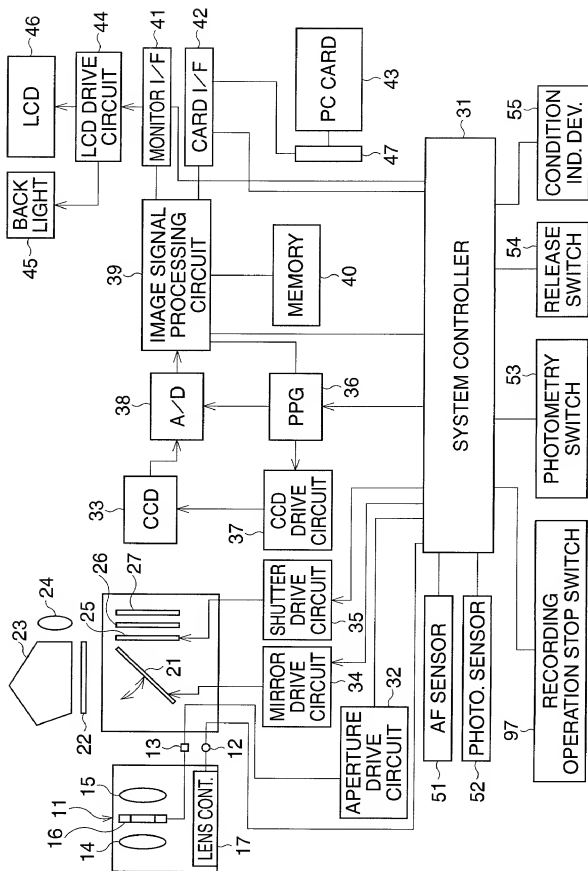
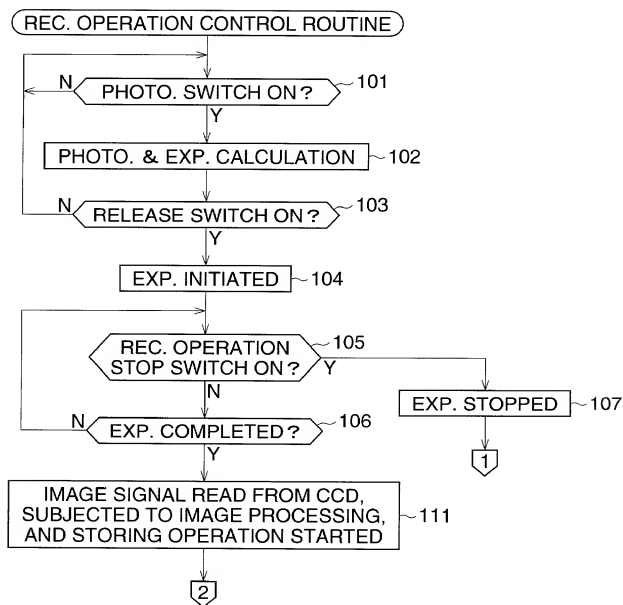


FIG. 3A



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FIG. 4

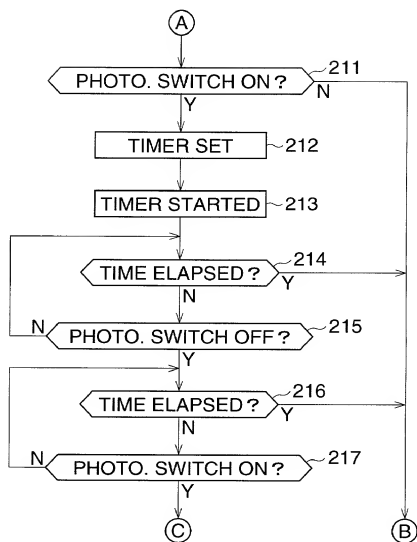
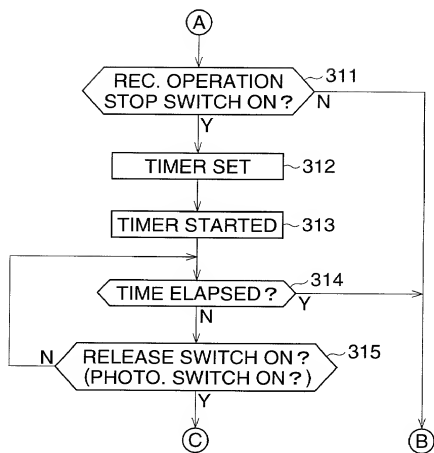


FIG. 5



Declaration and Power of Attorney For Utility or Design Patent Application

特許出願宣言書

Japanese Language Declaration

私は、下欄に氏名を記載した発明者として、以下のとおり宣言する：

私の住所、郵便の宛先および国籍は、下欄に氏名に続いて記載したとおりであり、

名称の発明に関し、請求の範囲に記載した特許を求める主題の本来の、最初にして唯一の発明者である（一人の氏名のみが下欄に記載されている場合）か、もしくは本来の、最初にして共同の発明者である（複数の氏名が下欄に記載されている場合）と信じ、

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

RECORDING OPERATION CONTROL DEVICE FOR

ELECTRONIC STILL CAMERA

the specification of which

(check one)

☒ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on _____, as

Application No. _____

and was amended on _____

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119(a-d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the "No" box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior foreign applications

先の外国出願

P11-273904

(Number)
(番号)

Japan

(Country)
(国名)

28/September/1999

(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(出願の年月日)

(Number)
(番号)

(Country)
(国名)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(出願の年月日)

(Number)
(番号)

(Country)
(国名)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)
(出願の年月日)

Priority claimed

優先権の主張

☒ Yes

☐ No

あり なし

☐ Yes

☐ No

あり なし

☐ Yes

☐ No

あり なし

Japanese Language Utility or Design Patent Application Declaration

☐ その他の外国特許出願番号は別紙の追補優先権欄にて記載する。

☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

私は、合衆国法典第35部第119条(e)項に基づく、下記の合衆国仮特許出願の利益を主張する。

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Number) (Day/Month/Year Filed)
(番号) (出願の年月日)

(Number) (Day/Month/Year Filed)
(番号) (出願の年月日)

(Number) (Day/Month/Year Filed)
(番号) (出願の年月日)

☐ その他の合衆国仮特許出願番号は別紙の追補優先権欄にて記載する。

☐ Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

私は、合衆国法典第35部第120条に基づく下記の合衆国特許出願、又は第365条(c)項に基づく合衆国を指名したPCT国際出願の利益を主張し、本願の請求の範囲各項に記載の主題が合衆国法典第35部第112条第1項規定の態様で、先の合衆国特許出願又はPCT国際出願に開示されていない程度において、先の出願の出願日と本願の国内出願日又はPCT国際出願日の間に有効となった連邦規則法典第37部第1章第56条に記載の特許要件に所要の情報を開示すべき義務を有することを認める。

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

(Application No.) (Day/Month/Year Filed)
(出願番号) (出願の年月日)

(現況) (Status)
(特許済み、係属中 放棄済み) (patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application No.) (Day/Month/Year Filed)
(出願番号) (出願の年月日)

(現況) (Status)
(特許済み、係属中 放棄済み) (patented, pending, abandoned)

☐ その他の合衆国又は国際特許出願番号は別紙の追補優先権欄にて記載する。

☐ Additional U.S. or international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

私は、ここに自己の知識にもとづいて行った陳述がすべて真実であり、自己の所有する情報および信ずるところに従って行った陳述が真実であると信じ、さらに故意に虚偽の陳述等を行った場合、合衆国法典第18部第1001条により、罰金もしくは禁錮に処せられるか、またはこれらの刑が併科され、またかかる故意による虚偽による陳述が本願ないし本願に対して付与される特許の有効性を損なうことがあることを認識して、以上の陳述を行ったことを宣言する。

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

私、下記署名者は、ここに記載の米国弁護士または代理人に本出願に關し特許商標庁にて取られるいかなる行為に關して、同米国弁護士又は代理人が、私に直接連絡なしに私の外国弁護士或いは法人代表者からの指示を受け取り、それに従うようここに委任する。この指示を出す者が変更の場合には、ここに記載の米国弁護士又は代理人にその旨通知される。

The undersigned hereby authorizes the U.S. attorney or agent named herein to accept and follow instructions from either his foreign patent agent or corporate representative, if any, as to any action to be taken in the Patent and Trademark Office regarding this application without direct communication between the U.S. attorney or agent and the undersigned. In the event of a change in the persons from whom instructions may be taken, the U.S. attorney or agent named herein will be so notified by the undersigned.

Japanese Language Utility or Design Patent Application Declaration

委任状: 私は、下記発明者として、下記に明記された顧客番号を伴う以下の弁護士又は、代理人をここに選任し、本願の手続きを遂行すること並びにこれに関する一切の行為を特許商標庁に対して行うことを委任する。そして全ての通信はこの顧客番号宛に発送される。

顧客番号 7055

現在選任された弁護士は下記の通りである。

Neil F. Greenblum
Bruce H. Bernstein
Roger P. Glass
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POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the attorney(s) and/or agent(s) associated with the Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to that Customer Number:

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Full name of second joint inventor, if any

同第2共同発明者の署名

日付

Second inventor's signature

Date

住所

Residence

国籍

Citizenship

郵便の宛先

Post Office Address

(第六またはそれ以降の共同発明者に対しても同様の情報および署名を提供すること。)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors.)